2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

TROUA Poplary	11e libeter Supply
M S OF A Public Water S	System Name
List PWS ID #s for all Community P	0550061
List PWS ID #s for all Community V The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)	
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Cora a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a new request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributed in a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Plea	vspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customer
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by:	Attack compact at the compact and the compact and the compact at t
☐ Advertisement in local paper (Att.	ach conv of advertisement)
☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill	n
☐ Email message (Email the message	Pe to the address below)
□ □ Other	se to the water eas below)
Date(s) customers were informed: / /2019	/ /2010
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or oth methods used_	ner direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed: 06 /26 /2019	
☐ CCR was distributed by Email (Email MSDH a copy)	Date Emailed: / /2019
□ □ As a URL	(Provide Direct URL)
☐ As an attachment	(Froviae Direct URL)
☐ As text within the body of the email	il message
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of	foublished COD
Name of Newspaper:	published CCK or proof of publication)
Date Published:/_/	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of location	MINION Date Part 101 121
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at	the following address:
CERTIFICATION Legeby continued that the continued the continued that t	(Provide Direct URL)
I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA: I fit and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided that the provided has been distributed to the customers of above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA: I fit and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided that I used that I used that I used the customers of the	f this public posts
	Date
Submission options (Select Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)	one method ONLY)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov
Jackson, MS 39215	Fax: (601) 576 - 7800 **Not a preferred method due to poor clarity**
CCD Doodling A MCD TT .	

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

2019 APR 30 AM 8: 12

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Pearl River County Utility Authority PWS#: 550061 – Poplarville Water System April 2019

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from a well drawing from the Miocene Series Aquifer. This system sales water to the City of Poplarville.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The well for # 550061 has received a moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Cliff Diamond at 601.799.5259. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Thursday of the month at 5:00 PM 612 Neal Road, Picayune, MS.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or faming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWSID:	0550061		7	TEST RESUL	TS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contami	nants						
10. Barium	N	2016*	.0338	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2016*	7	No Range	ppb		100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp
Disinfection	n By-	Produc	ts						mills; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	N	2018	1.2	.84 – 1.25	mg/l	0	MRD	L = 4	Water additive used to control
Mont was and									microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the PEARL RIVER COUNTY UTILITY AUTHORITY system # 550061 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 8. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 72%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Pearl River County Utility Authority works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

PRC UTILITY AUTHORITY P.O. BOX 699 leayune, MS 39466 601-799-5259





Previous Balance:

0.00

USED 4094161 PREV 709245885 PRES 713340046

4160.00

Billed: 05/31/19 NOTICE! YOU OWE THIS: YOU OWE 4160.00 by 06/15/19

YOU OWE THE FOLLOWING AMOUNT:

YOU OWE 4160.00 by 06/15/19

Last Pmt \$4,160.00 05/24/19CITY OF POPLARVILLE SVC:04/30/19-05/31/19 (31 days) Acc CUSTODY TRANSFER VALVE Acct# 06000 PAST DUE BALANCE MUST BE PAID BY THE 5TH TO AVOID DISCONNECTION

Acct# 06000 **CUSTODY TRANSFER VALVE**

CITY OF POPLARVILLE 200 HIGHWAY 26 EAST POPLARVILLE MS 39470



Important information about your drinking water is available in the 2018 Consumer Confidence Report at the following web address: www.prc-ua.org/ccr

After hour emergencies: 601-799-5259

